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THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.
ED. J. ASTON, *N. G.*
A. J. LINDSEY, *R. S.*
Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.
March 18, 1858.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. tf.

DR. J. G. HARDY,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day or night.

Residence at the Eagle Hotel. Office opposite the Court House and near the Cape Fear Bank.
Asheville, November 4, 1858.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

R. H. CANNON,
Attorney at Law,
Webster, Jackson County, N. C.
October 21, 1858. 1y

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb. 12'57 1y

H. A. BOONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.
Oct. 14, 1858.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made
Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,
making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

Gudger's Hotel,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern and Murphey stages stop at this House.
Asheville, October 7, 1858.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have received and to arrive, a superior assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, in great variety.
October 7.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 10—No. 21.] ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1858. [WHOLE No. 489.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Nov. 16, 1858.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

The meeting of the representatives of the people in General Assembly is always a matter of public interest. Clothed as they are with the exclusive law-making power of the State, with no check upon its exercise, when constitutionally employed, save that of the public opinion, and with authority also to elect persons to fill high and important stations, not only in the State, but in the councils of the Federal Government, we can well see why the assembling of such a body should excite the liveliest interest. But while this has been usually the case with regard to Legislatures which preceeded the present one, it is emphatically so as to this.

Questions of State policy and duty of very grave importance, it is known, will be presented to you, as to some of which, doubtless, much diversity of opinion will be found to exist.

In a government constituted like ours, these differences of opinion will prevail, not only between political parties into which a community may be divided, but between the members even of the same party organization. Such differences, however, are but the result of that freedom of opinion to which all are entitled, and for the proper exercise of which no one ought to complain.

I doubt not that you will be prepared to give to all matters upon which you may be called to act, a careful consideration, and I trust in doing so your counsels may be so guided as to promote the general welfare of the State. In the discharge of my duty, I shall, in this communication, lay before you such views and suggestions of my own, as I deem suitable to the occasion.

The first subject to which I invite your attention is the State debt and finances.

In reply to a resolution of the last General Assembly, the Public Treasurer reported the bonded debt of the State to be, on the 13th December, 1856, $5,153,802 55

Of which has been since paid to the trustees of the University of North Carolina, 6,000 00

$5,147,802 55

This debt has been since increased by the amounts and for the purposes following:

Consolidating interest with principal on bonds to Literary Board, by resolution of the last General Assembly,	$ 25,202 45	
Bond to bank of Cape Fear, for loan,	41,000 00	
Bonds for Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road,	20,000 00	
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road,	6,000 00	
Lunatic Asylum,	21,000 00	
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad for balance of subscription,	533,500 00	
Lunatic Asylum under act of last Session for enclosing grounds, &c.,	35,000 00	
Subscription to Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company,	250,000 00	
Loan to Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company,	400,000 00	
Western North-Carolina Railroad,	400,000 00	
		1,732,702 45
		$6,876,505 00

Making the bonded debt of the State upon which she is primarily liable, at this time, six millions eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hundred and five dollars. Of this amount, the payment of the principal and interest of the sum of $400,000, loaned to the State Bonds in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, is secured by a deed of trust on the Road and other property of the Company, in conformity to the act of the last session authorizing the loan. So, far, the Company has failed to pay the interest on the bonds.—It is hoped, however, that when fairly in operation, it will be able to do so, and relieve the State to that extent.

I will state also that, for two years last past, the State has been compelled to pay the interest upon bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company for $300,000, by reason of her endorsement thereof, and that she is liable in like manner for the ultimate payment of the principal as it falls due, one-third in the year 1865, the like amount in 1875, and the residue in 1885.

Under existing laws, State Bonds are to be issued as follows:

For balance of first subscription to Western North Carolina Railroad,	$200,000 00
For subscription to same, made 10th August last, under act of last session, to complete the first section of the Road to Morganton,	440,000 00
Making,	$640,000 00

These bonds, in all probability, will be called for, and issued before the meeting of the next General Assembly.

It is true, the debt was discharged out of the incoming revenue at the last fiscal year, but has left a *vacuum* in the Treasury to that extent, which must be supplied by new loans, or in some other manner, before the incoming of the revenue for the present fiscal year. In fact, it is the opinion of the Public Treasurer, as you will see from his estimates, that, if temporary loans are resorted to the amount of floating debt this fiscal year will exceed that of the last, and that about the sum of $400,000 will be required. This amount taken from the revenue to be paid at the end of this fiscal year, would nearly empty the Treasury and leave it without means for the next twelve months.

The monentary difficulties experienced throughout the country in the fall of the last year and for several successive months thereafter, fully proved the impolicy of trusting to the resource of such loans to preserve the credit and honor of the State. It gives me pleasure to say that, in this emergency, our banks, with some two or three exceptions, came to the aid of the State, and thus enabled the Public Treasurer to meet all her engagements.

It seems to me to be a matter of the first importance to relieve the Treasury from this burthen and to place it upon such footing for the future, that a like hazard may not be a second time incurred.

Of the bonded debt of the State, of which I have given a statement, there will fall due of principal, from time to time, in the year 1859 $200,000, and on 1st January, 1860, $500,000. Provision must be made by you at this session to meet these debts, and I hold it almost as imperative that you should also provide for the floating debt, as estimated by the Public Treasurer, making together about Eleven Hundred Thousand Dollars.—How it is to be done is a mattter well worthy the consideration of every one who has at heart the best interest of the State. We cannot raise the amount by taxation in the short time we have to do it, without imposing a burthing that would bear heavily upon the people. Nor, under existing circumstances, is it at all probable that the amount could be obtained by loan, upon such terms and for such time as would make it desirable. The time was, but I think it has now passed, when the holders of these bonds would have exchanged them for State coupon bonds at a long date. It seems to me, therefore that, with our present resources almost the only alternative left is to make coupon bonds of the State at a long date, with a provision in the bill authorizing their issue, to create a special sinking fund sufficient to pay, and inviolably pledge to pay, these bonds at maturity, and that the bonds should then be sold in the market as the money may be wanted at the Treasury.—Judging from the present prices of our bonds in market, I believe that such bonds with a fund pledged for their ultimate payment, would sell for *par* if not for a *premium*. I shall be much pleased if a more feasible scheme for relief than the one suggested, can, in the circumstances in which we are placed, be devised by the Legislature.

The books in the Treasury Department show that the revenue of the State from all sources, except from the sale of State bonds for the two fiscal years ending the 30th of September last, was for the year 1856 '7 $512,205.02, and for the year 1857 '8 $507,450.35.

It should be stated, however, that about the sum of $7,000 part of the sum first named, properly belonged to the year 1855 '6, not having actually paid into the Treasury, as it should have been before the end of that fiscal year; while about the sum of $4,000 should be added to the second sum named, for defaults by Sheriffs, which will probably be collected during the present fiscal year.—These amounts of revenue compare favorably with those reported to the last General Assembly for the years 1854-'5 and 1855-'6.

Should the revenue continue the same for the present and next fiscal year, and bonds to the amount of the floating debt be disposed of, the Treasury for the two years would realize about the sum of $1,400,000, an amount, in all probability, sufficient to pay the interest upon the existing State debt, and also the current expenses of the State Government. But as to this I do not wish to be considered as speaking with absolute certainty, the estimates at the time of preparing this statement not having been completed by the public Treasurer.

By an act of the last General Assembly it was made his duty "to furnish estimates of the expenses of the State for two years next succeeding the close of the last fiscal year, and with a scheme in the form of a bill to sustain such estimates."

This will be laid before you at an early day in the session.

Should the form of the present revenue bill be retained, I should again, as I did in my last regular message, most respectfully remind the Legislature that there are many difficulties in the construction of parts of that act, which have from time to time been presented by the collecting officers of the State and others to the Treasurer and Comptroller, and which should be rendered plain by a new and explanatory act.

It would be out of place to attempt to detail them here, but they can be pointed out by those officers to your finance committee.

I repeat what I before stated that, in cases of doubt the State is generally the loser, as collecting officers will not, in such cases, enforce collection of the tax, at the hazard of a suit, should they mistake the law.

I desire to call your attention to the present mode of assessing lands for taxation.—Every one who has given any attention to the subject, must have become satisfied how unequally such assessments are made, not only in different counties whose lands are known to be nearly of the same value, but that such assessments are quite as unequal and out of proportion to any fair standard of value, in the several districts of which a county is composed.

If the present system of valuation is retained, I think this last evil may be remedied in a great degree, by requring the assessors for the several districts composing a county to meet together as a Board, after the assessments have been made and before they have been returned to court, and that the Board so composed shall examine and compare all the lists and have power to increase or diminish any assessment, as to a majority of them may seem right and proper. The list so corrected to be returned to court as now required by law.

In my regular message to the last General Assembly, I urged upon them the policy of creating a sinking fund for the ultimate discharge of our State debt. I take occasion to renew the recommendation then made. The bill passed at the last session inadequate as it was from the smallness and uncertainty of the fund provided, was nevertheless a step in the right direction. The fund though small affords a nucleus around which a larger one may be built up. A Board of very able and experienced gentlemen were appointed to manage it, who have heartily undertaken the important trust confided to them, and who will doubtless lay before you valuable information and suggestions as to its increase, what amount will be required from year to year to meet our debts as they fall due, and as the best means to be adopted for the preservation of the public credit.

The Railroad stocks belonging to the State and not before appropriated to other purposes, constitute the chief part of the sinking fund. The receipts so far have been mainly, if not entirely, from dividends declared on stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. It was hoped, and I believe generally expected that, after your last session, dividends would be made by the North Carolina Railroad Company, at least on the preferred stock held by the State, for her last subscription of one million of dollars. In relation to this a question has arisen of some importance to the State as well as the individual stockholders, and to which I deem it my duty to call your attention.

This preferred stock was taken by virtue of an act, Ch. 32, Laws 1854—'5, entitled "an act for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad;" and by which it was, among other things provided that, "the State shall be entitled to six *per* cent *per annum*, payable semi annually thereon, out of any dividends of profits made by said company, before any dividends shall be paid on any other stock in the same."

In the two last annual meetings of the stockholders in Company, it was insisted by Judge Ruffin, the State proxy, that out of the receipts, over and above the necessary expenses of operating the Road, the State was entitled to have a dividend, on her preferred stock—and that such receipts were not properly applicable to the payment of debts of the Company, contracted antecedent to the passage of the said act, or to new works to be constructed. Or if to the latter, they were only applicable to such as were indispensable to operate the Road. Whereas, the reports of the officers of the Company showed that these receipts were sufficient to pay a dividend to the State, in each of these years, but that they had been applied by the officers of the Company to the discharge of existing debts, and to the construction account. The officers and stockholders in the Company took a different view of the matter, and insisted that the fund had been properly and legally applied, and that the State had no just claim to have any dividend, under the circumstances. The proxy of the State reported these facts to me, to the end that I might take such action in the premises as in my opinion the interest of the State might require. In the conflict of opinion I did not deem it advisable to take any steps to assert the claim of the State, but concluded to submit the whole matter to the General Assembly for such directions, if any, as they may think proper to give.

At the last session a bill was passed, tendering to the Bank of the State a renewal of its charter. At a general meeting of the stockholders in the city of Raleigh, the matter was taken into consideration, and I was informed that they declined to accept a renewal of the charter upon the terms contained in the bill. As the charter under which the Bank is now doing business will expire on first of January, 1860, although by law it is allowed three years after that time to wind up the affairs, it will in my opinion, be highly expedient for the Legislature, at this session, to charter some institution of the kind, to take the place of the Bank of the State, should it go into liquidation.—It has been sometimes suggested that the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear might be increased to an amount sufficient to supply banking facilities to the community, and to furnish also the means of making a safe and profitable investment of that portion of the literary fund now invested in stock of the Bank of the State. But it is uncertain whether the Bank of Cape Fear would accept of such a proposition, and if that difficulty were removed, it seems to me that such an arrangement would be objectionable. So long as we have banks of discount and deposit it would in my opinion be highly impolitic to build upone overgrown institution which would have the power, in a great degree to control the monetary affairs of the State. The same amount of capital divided between two banking institutions, with branches in different sections of the State, would be better and safer, as each will act as a check upon the other. I have no particular recommendations to make as to the amount of capital or of what it shall consist, or as to the details of any charter to be granted. Many schemes will doubtless be submitted to you and I shall only express the hope that you will be able to select one, which, while it will hold out to stockholders a reasonable hope of fair profits upon their capital, will at the same time afford ample facilities to the public. Nor should it be forgotten that such an institution, properly conducted, will be able to render important aid to the State in the management of her finances and the payment of her debts.

Our existing laws regulating the rate of interest on money lent, and attaching penalties to their violation, have lately, to some extent, become a topic of discussion. The policy of such laws has been seriously questioned. We live in a highly commercial age, and it cannot be denied that in most of the great commercial centres of the world, the value of the money, or in other words the rate of the interest paid for its use, depends upon the supply and the demand and the risk incurred by the lender, and that all attempts, by law to confine the rate of interest within certain fixed and prescribed limits have proved futile. Such being the case, it has been deemed a wiser policy to remove the restrictions as to the amount to be paid for the loan or forbarance of money over and above a certain fixed rate, where no special agreement is made, and thus to allow money like property to seek its own value.

It is said, how truly I am not sufficiently informed to say, that large amounts of capital owned by our citizens have gone from our State to seek for more profitable investment in other States, where the rates of interest are not restricted as by our law, and that such will continue to be the case to our serious detriment. It may be doubted whether at this time capital employed in most business enterprises in this State, paying a greater rate of interest than that now fixed by law, can be reasonably expected to remunerate the employer. But however this may be, it may still be well questioned whether the State should step in and undertake to say what contracts may or may not be entered into by her citizens, or upon what terms they may engage in any business enterprise. Without expressing a decided opinion as to the policy of our existing laws, the subject is one of importance, and as such, I recommend it to your careful consideration.

I transmit herewith reports made to me by my request, by the Presidents of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, and the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, the only works in which the State is interested as a stockholder, which are now, or have been, in a course of construction since the adjournment of the last Legislature.

These reports are not as full as they would have been, had more time been allowed in their preparation; but they may serve to show the present condition of these works and of the companies.

In a short time I hope to be able to present to you additional reports from these companies, and also reports from other companies in which the State is a stockholder.—I forbear to comment on these reports as you will have ample opportunity to examine them when printed and laid before you.

I have so often expressed my opinions to the Legislature on the subject of internal improvements that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here. Though we have incurred a heavy debt in the construction of works of the kind, it is not one, by any means, beyond our ability to pay.

Whether additional appropriations shall be made at this session and for what purposes, is a matter which properly belongs to you to determine, and with you I shall leave it.

During last summer a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, under a resolution of the Senate of the United States, visited the Deep River country with a view of ascertaining its suitability as a location for government machine shops for the manufacture of machinery for the United States Navy. At the head of this commission was Capt. Charles Wilkes of the Navy, a gentleman distinguished not only in the line of his profession, but as a scientific explorer. I felt it my duty, in connection with many of our citizens, to extend to these gentlemen such civilities as I could offer.

A report will be made by them to the next Congress of the United States, and I have every reason to believe that it will be of the most satisfactory character, so far as the existence, in that region, in the greatest abundance, of iron, coal and other necessaries for a government establishment of the kind, is concerned. Indeed, the examinations made during the present year, not only by scientific men, but by those having a practical knowledge of such matters, have tended more and more to bring to light the immense mineral resources of that remarkable region.

Some of these gentlemen I have seen and conversed with, and all concur in these opinions, and especially as to the existence there of immense quantities of the most valuable kinds of iron ore. To develop this wealth, however, there was but one opinion also as to the necessity of proper means for its transportation. With adequate Railroad and water facilities, no doubt was entertained by any of them, as to the rapid development of the coal and iron interest, and that it would be speedily followed by others almost as important.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the condition of our militia system. I regret to say that we have now scarcely any military organization in the State, except what is to be found in a few volunteer companies. But few Regiments exist that have officers, or that are called out at any time to perform military duty. Should an emergency arise, requiring the employment of any considerable military force, we should, for a time, be almost powerless for want of any organization. If a well regulated militia be of the first importance in our system of government, (and such has been the opinion of our wisest men, both civil and military,) then something should be done to infuse vitality into that of our State, so as to place in a condition, if not of positive efficiency as a military body, at least in one in which it might be made available, and its efficiency improved as occasion may require. I have no expectation that under our present laws or any amendments thereto likely to be adopted, any high degree of military discipline or skill in the drill of the soldier can be attained. Nevertheless, I entertain as little doubt that if our present laws, with some modifications, were enforced, the system might be placed upon a respectable and useful footing. Our present system has been, practically speaking, without a head; and I assume it as a fact which I believe cannot be successfully controverted, that no military organization can be maintained without an active and efficient head. Nominally, the Governor of the State is the Commander in Chief of the militia, and the organization of the system seems to have been designed by our laws to be maintained through and by means of an Adjutant General appointed by him. But the pay of that officer, (two hundred dollars *per annum*.) is so small, that no one can expect him, under existing circumstances, to devote but a small portion of his time to his military duties. To give efficiency to the office, the pay should be such as to enable him to devote the whole or the greater part of his time to its duties, visiting such parts of the State as might from time to time require his presence, and infusing vigor where laxity prevailed—reporting to the Governor as often as necessary the condition of things, whose duty it should be to cause the laws to be enforced, and to maintain a general supervision over the whole system. This, with a simpler and more direct and easy manner of vacating the offices of Generals of divisions and brigades, and causing new elections to be held to fil such vacancies where the holders of such offices failed to equip themselves and review their respective commands, as required by law, would, I believe, soon restore the organization which has been lost, and open the way for further improvements. It is also believed by many, and in that opinion I concur, that a serious blow was struck to our militia system, by exempting from ordinary military duty all above the age of thirty five instead of forty five years.

I submit these views with the utmost deference. The subject is an important one, and I recommend it to your attention. Unless something is done the whole system had as well be abandoned.

In this connexion I beg to renew the recommendation made by me to the last General Assembly, that the Governor of the State be empowered to furnish arms from the State Arsenals for the use of such schools in the State as may apply for them, bonds being given for their safe keeping and return as now required of Volunteer Companies.

I transmit herewith the Report of the Directors of the Insane Asylum. The Report contains important suggestions and recommendations which will no doubt receive, as they deserve, your careful consideration.

The last Legislature repealed the law imposing a tax of one and three fourths cents on every hundred dollars worth of land, and five and one fourth cents on every taxable poll, for the support of the Asylum; and, for that purpose, appropriated twenty thousand dollars for each of the years, 1857 and 1858, to be paid out of the treasury. No provision was made to raise the forty thousand dollars appropriated, save that the several counties having patients in the Asylum were required, as they had been before, through their County Courts, to levy the amounts charged and due for their support, and cause them to be collected and paid into the public treasury with other public taxes.

On the first of July laslt, the Superintendent of the Asylum reported to the public treasurer the counties having patients at the institution, and the sums respectively due by them, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $17,954 57, of which the Sheriffs paid in, with the public taxes before the end of the last fiscal year, the sum of $7,019 62, showing that the counties are yet in arrear for patients at the institution, to the first July last, $10,844 95, without including any thing for support of the patients since that time. This fact fully proves that under the existing law, the counties cannot be safely relied upon to reimburse the Treasury in such cases.

It is true that the law provides that if the tax shall not be paid by any county within twelve months after it is due, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall deduct the amount thereof from the share of such county, in the common school fund next to be distributed, and pay the same to the public Treasurer.

This, itself, would be a serious evil, as it would deprive the common schools of part of the very inadequate sums now set apart for their support. And besides, should a county fail to pay, it will be at least eighteen months after a patient is sent to the Asylum, before the State can realize any thing in this way for his support.

As the act of the last session was limited to two years in its operation, further legislation will be required at this session. If the Legislature be disinclined, as it has been heretofore, to make the Asylum a charge upon the State at large, then, it seems to me, that some more efficient means should be adopted to enforce prompt payment by the counties—otherwise the support of the institution will seriously embarrass the operations of the Treasury.

I apprehend thet it will be found difficult, in practice, to have a State tax, in a county, levied and collected, promptly, through the agency of the County Courts. Such mode of levying and collecting a *State* tax would seem to be an anomaly. I can see no means of effecting a prompt collection of such a tax on counties, except through the direct intervention of the officers of the State.

Should the tax be continued on land and polls, the means would be furnished in the Comptroller's Office of ascertaining what *per centum* upon the lands and polls of any county, would raise the amount due to the State by that county. By the law, as it now is, the Superintendent of the Asylum is required to notify the Public Treasurer of the amounts due by the several counties. It seems to me that a law may be so framed as to have the rate of tax ascertained on land and polls, (being always sufficient to cover any loss for insolvents, and that being reported to the Public Treasurer, it may be made his duty to issue a warrant to the Sheriff of the county, whose duty it may be made to collect the tax.

I submit these suggestions for your consideration. Of course the details should be such as to protect the counties as well as the State, requiring the Sheriffs to pay to the State only the amount due and to account for any overplus collected to the counties.

The reports of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the last and present year will be laid before you, to which I refer you for information as to the schools. That officer, with his usual industry, soon after the rise of the last Legislature, made a digest of the laws on the subject of Common Schools, a large edition of which, as well as of the laws in full, was published by the Literary Board and generally disseminated through the State. With much skill and care he also prepared a Common School Register, which was published by order of the Board in sufficient numbers to furnish one copy to each school in the State. The cost of the publication was considerable, but the Register will last for six or eight years, and will tend greatly to promote order in the schools and Uniformity in the system throughout the State. I have every reason to believe that the system is an improving one, and that we shall realize from it the most beneficial results. Experience has shown from time to time wherein our Common School laws were defective. The legislation of the last session, I am informed, had salutary effect in curing some abuses, and some further legislation may be necessary. But I prefer to make no particular recommendations on the subject, as the Superintendent, from his knowledge of the practical working of the system, better qualified than I am to suggest such amendments as are necessary. The amount distributed by the Literary Board for the last two years for Common Schools, was the same as that for several preceeding years: that is to say, about the sum of $180,850 *per annum*.

I transmit herewith a certified copy of a law passed by the Legislature of the State of Virginia, proposing a joint commission to run and mark the dividing line between that State and the State of North Carolina, from the point where the dividing line between Pittsylvania and Henry counties, in the State of Virginia, intersects with the North-Carolina line to the Western limit of this State.

It will be seen by reference to the map of this State, that the proposed starting point is in the northern boundary of the county of Rockingham, and that the line extended west passes also along the northern boundary of the counties of Stokes, Surry and Ashe.

I am not informed whether the whole boundary between the two States, east of the proposed starting point, is known and undisputed.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that it is highly important that the boundary between the two States should be settled and defined. While it is in dispute, questions involving the rights and duties of citizenship, as well as a title to property, will frequently arise, and it will moreover be exceedingly difficult to bring offenders against the criminal laws to justice, because, in every indictment, it is necessary to aver that the offence was committed in some one county in the State, and to prove the averment as laid before a conviction can be made. The very imperfect manner in which the dividing lines between the older States of the Union were originally run and marked, has been the source of no little trouble and contention.

Our Bill of Rights sets out the boundaries of the State, and after describing the southern boundary, proceeds as follows:

"Therefore all the territories, seas, waters, and harbors, with their appurtenances, lying between the line above described and the southern line of the State of Virginia, which begins on the sea shore, in thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and from thence runs west agreeable to the said charter of King Charles, are the right and property of the people of this State, to be held by them in sovereignity, any partial line without the consent of the Legislature of this State, at any time hereafter directed or laid out, in anywise notwithstanding."

After receiving the proposal from the authorities of Virginia, I was induced to examine our early archives with a view of ascertaining what evidence they might furnish from which the line between this State and Virginia as originally run, might be ascertained.

It appears that after many difficulties and disagreements between the authorities of the two provinces, an agreement was made, subsequently sanctioned by the King in council, for the running of the line, and that Wm. Byrd and others on the part of Virginia and Christopher Gale and others on the part of North Carolina were appointed commissioners for that purpose. The line was commenced in the month of March, 1728, on the north side of Currituck Inlet, which, by observation, was ascertained to be in about thirty six degrees thirty one minutes north latitude. From thence the line was extended due west, making allowance for the variation of the compass, to the Chowan River, which was intersected about half a mile north of the mouth of the Nottoway. The line was then turned down the Chowan to the mouth of the Nottoway according to the agreement, and, from the middle of the mouth of the Nottoway, was again extended, due west, to the west side of the Meherrin River, about two miles from the point where it was first intersected, the line crossing the river three times in that distance. Here the commissioners agreed to suspend further operations until the ensuing fall, having first made out and signed duplicate maps and descriptive reports of the line.

A full report, as to this part of the line, is to be found in the journal of the proceedings of the Governor and council under the Proprietary government, now in the office of Secretary of State. I have not been able to find any account or report of the extension of the line farther west among our archives, which, however, at that early day, are quite incomplete. It is highly probable, as the Proprietary government ceased soon after, that the subsequent reports of the commissioners were transmitted to the royal government, and can only be found among the papers of the colonial office in England.

William Byrd, one of the Virginia Commissioners, left a very full and interesting account of the extension of the line, not published until the year 1841, under the title of "Westover Manuscripts"—and from which it appears that the commissioners resumed their work in the month of September, 1728 and extended the line, conjointly, to a point on the Hico river, now in the county of Person, I believe, when the North Carolina Commissioners and one of the Virginia Commissioners declined to go farther, on the ground that they were already far in advance of the settlements—and that duplicate maps of the line were made out and signed as before, and the North Carolina Commissioners returned home. Whereupon the Virginia Commissioners alone continued the line some seventy two or three miles farther west, crossing the Dan several times, and farther on the large stream which they called the Irvin, and terminating not far from the mountains, on "a rivulet which ran with a swift course towards the south," making the whole distance, as computed by them, from the sea shore to the *terminus* of the line 241 miles and 302 poles. This terminus I believe to be the present county of Stokes. The writer farther states, that posts were put down to show the line at the crossing of the roads, but through the forests the line was merely chopped on the trees.

Subsequent accounts state that the line was extended about the year 1749, by Joshua Frye and Peter Jefferson on the part of Virginia, and Daniel Weldon and Wm. Churton on the part of North Carolina, from Peters' Creek to Steep Rock Creek—Peters' creek is probably the same stream or near the same stream as that upon which the former commissioners on the part of Virginia terminated their line. I have not been able to ascertain whether "Steep Rock Creek" is east or west of the present western boundary of the State, nor to find under what authority the commissioners last named acted, in extending the line. It seems however, to have been indirectly sanctioned by the General Assembly of this State in 1779. See Rev. Stat. Vol. 2 p. 86, whereby Richard Henderson and others were appointed commissioners to act with others from Virginia, to extend and mark the line between the two States, "beginning where Joshua Frye and Peter Jefferson, commissioners on the part of Virginia, together with Daniel Weldon and Wm. Churton, from North Carolina, formerly appointed to run the said line, ended their work, and if that be found to be truly in the latitude of thirty six degrees north, then to run from thence due west to Tennessee or the Ohio river; or if that be found not to be truly in the latitude of thirty six degrees thirty minutes north, then to run from said place due south into said latitude, and thence due west to the said Tennessee or Ohio river."

Thomas Walker and William Smith were the commissioners on the part of Virginia. I have not been able to find any report from the North Carolina commissioners. A report made by the Virginia commissioners may be seen in Hennin's Statutes at large—Vol. 9. p. 561. It seems from that, that the commissioners could not find the terminus of Frye and Jefferson's line on Steep Rock creek, owing, as they supposed, to the dying of the timber. They proceeded, however, to ascertain the proper degree of latitude on that creek by astronomical observation, and from that point computed the distance from Currituck Inlet to be, in superficial measures, 329 miles—and making abatement for uneven ground, 317 miles, "or five degrees forty two minutes west of Currituck Inlet." They then proceeded to run the line west. The result was, that the commissioners of the two States differed in running the line, and two lines were run—known subsequently as Henderson's and Walker's lines. In 1791, however, the line called Walker's seems to have been adopted by both States, with provision that the oldest grant from either State for land within disputed lines should give title to the claimant. Henn. Stat. Vol. 13, p. 258.

I have thought proper at the hazard of being considered tedious, if not presumptuous, to go at some length into the history of the northern boundary. Much, if not the whole of the line now proposed to be re established, is, I am informed, in dispute. It may be that other portions of the line are also the subject of controversy. If so, these ought also to be well defined. I would respectfully recommend, therefore, that the proposal on the part of the State of Virginia be acceded to, with such modifications, as may be deemed necessary, and that competent commissioners be appointed by the Legislature or the Governor of the State, under authority given him to do so, clothed with ample powers to run the line where it is in dispute and settle the boundary between the two States. Permanent land marks should be required to be placed along the line.

During the present year, Dr. Emmons, State Geologist, submitted a report on the Agriculture of the State, and the subject being one of very general interest, the Literary Board deemed it advisable to cause two thousand copies to be published. About 624 copies of the former report are yet on hand. By some means the resolutions before the last General assembly ordering the distribution of this report, was mislaid in the hurry of the last moments of the session and did not pass. I deemed it expedient, however, in accordance with the resolution, to send copies to the several States and Territories, to some literary and scientific institutions, and also to a few individuals who applied for copies and who it was thought would make a good use of them. Some have been sold and the proceeds will be accounted for by the Agent in making sales. The residue on hand and the whole number of the Agricultural Report are subject to your disposition.

The cabinet of minerals and geological specimens in the Capitol has been greatly enlarged and improved, and is well worth examination, not only by the scientific and those curious in such matters, but by every one taking an interest in the mineral resources of the State. The opportunities for collecting many fine specimens are ample, and it was suggested to me by Dr. Emmons that he be allowed to collect and add to the cabinets of the University and other colleges of the State, which might well be done and which I recommend to your consideration.

When the last revisal of our laws was made, a resolution was passed by the General Assembly requiring the Governor, among other things, to distribute one copy of the Revised Code to each of the Magistrates in the State. The resolution, in its terms, confined the distribution to such as were then acting Justices, and excluded all such as might subsequently qualify. The Governor was also authorized to make sale of other copies. So far the sales have been small, and the edition of ten thousand copies which was published, more than half remains on hand, and unless provision is made for their safe keeping by opening the boxes and storing the books, they are liable to be damaged by worms and other causes. As many Magistrates have since qualified, and as they receive no compensation for their services, I recommend that a further distribution be made of the Code, among those who have been appointed since the former distribution was made and who are now acting as Justices in their respective counties.

I transmit herewith a letter from Tandy Walker, acting Governor of the Choctaw Nation, requesting, that our laws and Supreme Court Reports be furnished for the use of the Choctaw Government. It is a highly gratifying fact to see the improvement made by the Choctaws in arts of civilization, and I doubt not that it will give you pleasure to comply with the request of Mr. Walker by authorizing the Governor of the State to send our laws and reports to the Choctaws in the same manner that they are sent to the several States of the Union.

My attention has been called by citizens residing in the western portion of the State, and who were purchasers of what were known as Cherokee lands, in the counties of Cherokee and Macon, to what they consider as a hardship, so far as they are concerned.

It was alleged that the lands were purchased at prices far above their value, and the State was appealed to, to remit such excess. By the act of 1850-'54, commissioners were appointed to value the lands, and in accordance with the provisions of the act, the excess of the purchase money over the value of the lands, was credited upon the bonds of the purchasers, then in the hands of the agent of Cherokee bonds. It seems that the act, in its terms, applied only to those who had not paid their bonds as they fell due—and consequently those who had promptly paid the full amount of their purchases got no relief. These persons now ask the State to refund to them the excess paid by them, out of the fund in the hand of the agent, or in some other way, and it seems to me that if those who had not paid were entitled to relief, the others who had paid promptly have still stronger claims upon the justice and liberality of the State.

Without repeating the reasons therefore, which I gave in a former message, I again recommend the creation of an additional judicial circuit in the State.

The improvements in the grounds of the Capitol Square ordered by the last Legislature have been made, and those directed to be made in the Capitol are under the charge of Mr. Percival, a competent architect, and will be completed in a few days. This work would have been done at an earlier day, but for the difficulty in procuring a person to do it properly.

It was found after the grounds were laid out, that they could not be used as they had before been, as a place of deposit, in the winter season, for fire wood for the supply of the Capitol, without destroying, in a great degreee, such improvements as had been made. After consulting with the Board of Public Buildings, it was deemed advisable by me to have erected a house for storing of wood. The expense of making the improvements was thereby increased to a small amount, which, however, will be more than saved to the State, in a few years, by securing the wood, large quantities of which were stolen and carried from the premises every winter before the house was erected.

Some person should be employed to keep the grounds and walks in proper order, and I recommend that a small annual appropriation be made for that purpose, or that the Board of Public Buildings be authorized to contract for the same, and draw upon the Treasury for the amount necessary.

I transmit herewith two sets of resolves from the State of Maine, and one from the State of New Hampshire, upon the subject of slavery and matters connected therewith. I have not thought proper to withhold these resolutions, for it is your province and not mine to determine what action, if any, should be taken upon them. I think, however, that they are of such a character as not to merit any notice by the Legislature of the State.

Before concluding this my last regular message to the General Assembly, I avail myself of the occasion to express my grateful sense of the honors heretofore conferred upon me by the people of the State.

If in the discharge of my official duties I have sometimes failed to give satisfaction to all, it is but what I expected when I assumed the responsibilities of office.

Others no doubt have served the State more ably and usefully than I have done.—I hope, however, that I may be pardoned for saying that none have more sincerely had at heart whatever concerned her honor or welfare, or who have been more disposed to maintain the one or promote the other.

I have only to add, that during that portion of your session for which I shall remain in office, it will give me pleasure, at all times, to render you such aid as I can in the discharge of your Legislative duties.

THOS. BRAGG.

HILLSBOROUGH

MILITARY ACADEMY.

ON January 12th, 1859, the Institution above named will be opened at Hillsborough N. C., to be conducted in chief by Capt. C. C. Tew, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, South Carolina and Mr. W. D. Gaillard, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience. The drill discipline, and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies, of the first two years, or preparatory course, will be, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States, History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geology, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.

The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the fourth week in November.

The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year; $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide instructions, text books, stationery, quarters, board, fuel, washing, clothing, (except shirts, prawers, and socks) and medical attendance.

No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.

For farther information address the undersigned at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st, after that date at Hillsborough, N. C.

C. C. TEW.

November 25, 1858. 6w.

200 REAMS Cap, Letter, and Note Paper, just received and for sale, at ASTON'S.

TROUT HOUSE,

Atlanta, Georgia,

By Dr. J. D. Boyd,

WHO has taken a lease of the property, and intends to "brush up" and have things as they should be. He would be glad to see his old friends, and others, when they visit this flourishing city. [Nov. 25, 1858.

A PRESS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the provisions of a Deed of Trust, the "Asheville Spectator" Office, with all its fixtures and printing apparatus entire, will be sold at public auction on Friday the 24th December, if not sold privately before that time. The press is a good one, with a large and varied assortment of type, a great portion of which is new. The paper has a fair subscription list, and a large run of advertising and job work.

There will also be sold at the same time a quantity of paper and other material, books, desks, bureaus, chairs, tables, &c., &c. A credit of six months will be given.

Asheville, Nov. 25, 1858. 4t

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

Nov. 25, 1858. J. A. PATTON.

Fresh Arrival.

W. H. Jackson & Co. have just received—
200 yds. Country Linsey;
200 " Janes;
50 lbs. of Wool;
200 " Tallow;
100 " Beeswax.
All of which they will sell cheap for cash.
Nov. 18, 1858.

AMBROTYPE GALLERY

FOR SALE.

FURNISHED complete for operating. Instruments of the best quality. 4 4 size &c. Rooms well arranged, with large and superior sky light, and a most desirable stand—one that is paying well. A bargain will be given to any one wishing to engage in the business. Instruction imparted to the purchaser without charge and all things sold for less than New York cost. For particulars address the subscriber.

O. M. LEWIS.

Asheville, Nov. 11, 1858.

VALUABLE LAND

AND

NEGROES

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Buncombe County, I will, on the 24th day of December next, offer for sale, at the Court House in Asheville, one half,

350 ACRES,

Of the valuable Farm on which the late Col. Robert Williamson lived, lying on Reems' Creek, eight miles north of Asheville.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell five likely

NEGROES,

consisting of three valuable boys, nearly grown, and a young woman and child.

The Land will be sold on 12 months credit. Note and security required, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

The Negroes will be sold on 6 months time, with interest from date. Note and security required.

Enough of the purchase money to defray the costs of suit, will be required on the day of sale.

This property is very valuable, and the sale well worthy the attention of purchasers.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Nov. 11, 1858. tds.

P. S.—There will be other Negroes sold at the same time and place.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE subscriber having bought out the firm of J. M. Blair & Co., is now receiving and opening, at their old stand, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Fancy and Staple, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Youths and Men's Clothing, Hardware, Drugs AND Groceries.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and promises to sell as cheap for **CASH** as any one can desire. Before you buy give him a call.

JAMES A. PATTON.

Asheville, Nov. 4, 1858.

BLANK BOOKS.

THE best assortment of Blank Books and Memorandums ever offered to the people of Western North Carolina. Just received, and for sale at ASTON'S.

October 28.

Who Wants a Diary?

A large and superb assortment of Diaries and Daily Journals for 1859. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

October 28.

I want to buy Eggs, Chickens, Butter and Poultry, of every description. Try me before you sell elsewhere. J. M. BLAIR.

Nov. 18.

CHOICE Segars and Chewing Tobacco. A fine supply just arrived.

Nov. 18 J. A. PATTON.

Kerosine Lamps & Oil.

A Few very superior Lamps, and some first rate Coal Oil, now for sale at

Nov 25 1858. J. A. PATTON'S.

Notice.

AS the undersigned will be absent for several weeks persons having business in the Superior Court Clerk's Office, are requested to call on Rev. T. W. Atkin, who is thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the Office, and will give prompt attention. W. M. HARDY.

Asheville, Nov. 18, 1858.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, at

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON'S.

BRING in your Linsey and Janes. I will buy all you bring at the highest rates.

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

SULLIVAN & PATTON,

Having formed a copartnership in the Livery and Sale Stables connected with the Eagle Hotel, respectfully call the attention of Travelers, Traders, and the public generally to the fact that they have, and will at all times keep on hand a large and excellent stock of

Carriages, Hacks, Buggies and Saddle Horses,

and will convey persons to any point with despatch, comfort and safety. They have in their employ none but sober, experienced and careful Drivers—such as will take pleasure in promoting the comfort of all committed to their charge.

Horses boarded by the day, week or month on reasonable terms, and placed in charge of experienced hostlers.

Good Pastures can be furnished to any who may wish their horses pastured during the summer

Office on same lot, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.

Asheville, July 29, 1858.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.

ARE now receiving their usual stock of seasonable GOODS, which, with their late arrivals and with goods to arrive, will make their stock very complete. Call and examine it. [Oct. 7, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and name of J. M. BLAIR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. A. Patton is authorised to use the name of the concern in the settlement of the business, and to whom all payments must be made.

J. M. BLAIR.
W. A. PATTON.

September 1, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of J. M. Blair & Co., are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement at once with the undersigned (who will be found at the old stand,) as the business must be closed.

W. A. PATTON.

September 23, 1858.

Patent Gate and Door Spring.

R. W. INMAN & CO.,

From Sheffield, England.,

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of Inman's Patent Gate & Door SPRING, to which was awarded the 1st Premium at the World's Fair in London, 1851, have constituted

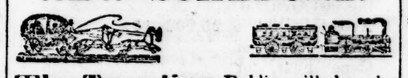
ED. J ASTON,

their sole agent for the county of Buncombe State of North Carolina. For neatness, simplicity, full performance of all it is intended to do—its exceeding usefulness—its durability, and its cheapness, it certainly takes its position in the front rank of modern inventions. We do not intend to puff—a single examination will convince the judgment of its utility.

R. W. INMAN & CO.

New York, October 4, 1858.

NEW SCHEDULE.



The Traveling Public will bear in mind that I am now running my Line of

FOUR HORSE COACHES

in connection with the Trains of the Western North Carolina Rail Road. By taking my Line they will reach Salisbury

Eight Hours in Advance

of any other route. Crossing the Blue Ridge—each way—in the middle of the day. This route is decidedly the most pleasant as my

COACHES

are large and comfortable—9 and 14 passenger.—Teams and Drivers to compare favorably with any in the State, and there is no mistake about it being the

Nearest, Cheapest & Most *EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE*

East, from Asheville.

In every instance where satisfaction is not given the money will be refunded.

Office at the Eagle Hotel, Asheville; Sullivan & Patton, Agents.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Aug. 26, 1858. 3m

State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1858.

Abner C. Wines vs. John T. Ford and others.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear that the Defendants James Ford, Wm. Ford and Benjamin Ford, are non residents of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in a newspaper for six weeks, commanding said non resident Defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity to be opened and held for the said county of Haywood at the Court House in Waynesville on the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill of complaint of Abner C. Wines, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them. Witness, J. N. Benners, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, 4th Monday in September, 1858.

J. N BENNERS, C. & M. E.

Nov. 18, 1858. Printer's fee $6.

LEATHER, Sole, Upper and Harness; a fine Lot always on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 4 1858.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have on hand an excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Ready Made Clothing.

October 7, 1858.

MORE SOAP. 20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

Blue Stone.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Salt.

A large quantity always on hand, and for sale, at $2 75 per sack, by

Nov. 18, RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

The Atlantic Cable.

THE undersigned, feeling grateful for the very liberal patronage they have received from the citizens of Buncombe and surrounding counties during the short time they have been in business in Asheville, take pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally that they have removed to their large

NEW BRICK STORE,

one door south of their old stand, and nearly opposite Gudger's Hotel, where they are receiving, direct from New York, a very large and complete stock of

GOODS,

suitable for the trade. They have, in addition to their general stock, taken particular pains to get up a complete stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, suitable for the season. They invite particular attention to this department. They have also a very large stock of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, caps, table and pocket cutlery, crockery, glass ware, &c., &c. In fact they have a complete stock of goods suitable for the season, which they invite the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

They respectfully invite the Ladies to examine their stock in which will be found a great variety of nice goods.

W. H. JACKSON & CO.

October 14 1858.

N. B.—No charge for looking and pricing.

Asheville

MALE ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Academy commenced on the 9th of August, and will continue twenty weeks. The building is entirely new, and located about one half mile from the Court House, in a pleasant grove west of the village.

The course of instruction will be thorough in every branch and the great importance of *self-dependence* will be inculcated in every thing that is taught. Parents desiring to give their sons an English Education, or to have them prepared to enter any Southern College, will address Isaac B. Sawyer.

To those advanced in Mathematics practical instruction will be given in Surveying and the measuring of Heights and Distances, with the use of the Compass, Transit Theodolite Level and Rod. Instruction given in Profile making for grading, in estimating Earth work and Masonry, and in the general principles of Civil Engineering. Persons desiring *particular* information in regard to the Classical or English Course, will please address I. B Sawyer or the undersigned.

Prices—$6 00, 9 00, 12 00, 15 00.

E PRENTISS TUCKE, Principal.

August 19 1858. tf

J. W. WILSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Has resumed business one door south of his old stand, where he will be happy to see and serve his old friends and customers.

He flatters himself that he is sufficiently known to render many words unnecessary. He warrants satisfaction in every case.

Fashions regularly received. Cutting done with accuracy and despatch.

Asheville, Oct. 14, 1858.

Astonishing, if True.

SUT Lovengood called a few days since at ASTON'S, and was forced to exclaim, in the language of the poet, "Wall, I never seed the like in all my born days." While the truth is, Aston's late supplies of NEW GOODS might well astonish persons who have travelled more than 'Sut." Call and see. Admittance free.

October 28.

SALT! SALT!!

150 Sacks of Liverpool Salt—seamless sacks. Call and examine them before you buy. J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 4 1858.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 18th instant, a negro man, who says his name is

WILLIAM,

and that he belongs to James Dickerson, of Craven county, N. C. Said negro asserts that he ran away in May last. He is between twenty and twenty five years of age, well built and intelligent. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Jailor.

Sept. 23, 1858.

PRATT, OAKLEY & CO.,

(Late Farmer, Brace & Co.,)

Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers,

No. 21, Murray Street,

NEW YORK.

P. O. & Co., offer at low prices for cash, and liberal terms for approved credit, a large stock of BANK and OFFICE STATIONARY. Blank and Account Books, Receipt and Memorandum Books, Paper of all kinds, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, &c., Printing and Lithographing executed to order. Bibles, Miscellaneous and School Books.

P. O & Co Publish Bullion's series of Grammars; Comstock's series on the sciences; Hooker's Physiologies; Brocklesby's Astronomies; Olney's Geography, newly revised; Southern Class Readers; Palmer's Book Keeping; and the "cheapest and best" Spelling Book ever used.

August 19, 1858 1sfm6

W. H. Jackson & Co.

HAVE just received and offer for sale, a few pieces of black and colored Cloth; black and fancy Cassimers; linen Lawn, Irish linen, damask table linen, (very fine,) linen sheeting, pillow case linen, linen and cotton diaper, linen Lawn for ladies dresses, jaconet, Swiss and Nainsook muslin.

—ALSO—

a few dozen silk and linen Hose, ladies silk and white kid gloves, silk mitts, long pic-nic gloves, gents colored kid gloves, a No. 1 article of Buck Gauntlets, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of Goods, and are selling them at reasonable prices for cash and to prompt paying customers. Call and see us at No. 1, Broadway, opposite Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.

July 8 1858.

MATTONS PATTENT INDIA Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just received and for sale at ASNOT'S.

March 25, 1858.

50 Sacks of Salt,

Just received, and for sale by

Sept. 9. W. H. JACKSON & CO.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Dec. 2, 1858.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for this paper:

L. S. SAUNDERS, E-q., Murphey, N. C.
T. P. SILER, E-q., Franklin.
A. M. FINLEY, Esq., Marion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There is a *standing notice* in our columns, to the effect that our customers are required to settle promptly once a year. The year is drawing to a close, and comparatively few have paid anything. We would gladly refrain from alluding to this subject, but the necessity is upon us. We have labored faithfully through the year for our customers, and beg to remind them that we expect all to square up between this and the first day of January. We need—badly need—every dollar that is due us; and we MUST have it, if it can be had. In the prosecution of our business we have incurred heavy responsibilities, and they must be met. This is not intended for any particular class of men, but for EVERY MAN who is indebted to us, be the amount much or little.

Those at a distance can remit by mail.—A statement of account will be promptly furnished to any who may not know how they stand on our Books, if they will inform us to that effect.

We are not very expert in writing DUNS, never having had much practice, and no taste whatever for the business. We assure all concerned, however, that we are in earnest when we say that all who fail to pay by the time specified may expect to find their accounts in the hands of Officers, with instructions to make the money by the shortest legal process. We cannot afford to furnish a paper to any but such as pay promptly for it; and those who refuse to do so will find their names stricken from our list.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

All who are in arrears for this year now owe us $3, but if they will send us $4 between this time and the 1st of January we will receipt them for 1858-'59. We hope this liberal proposition will be universally responded to.

PREMIUMS!

For the purpose of inciting our friends to renewed efforts to increase the circulation of the "NEWS," we offer below a handsome list of Premiums. Our's is the only Democratic paper in the District, and we appeal to our brother Democrats to go to work and give us a handsome increase of subscribers, and at the same time put a valuable Premium in their own pocket. We think we can say without vanity that we furnish a larger quantity of local, foreign and general news than any paper in Western Carolina.

For the largest list of subscribers, not less than 75, we will give a beautiful Double Cased Gold Lever Watch, worth

$100!

For the second highest, not less than 50, we will give an elegant Double Cased Silver Lever Watch, worth

$35!

For the third highest, not less than 40, we will give

20 Gold Dollars!

For the fourth highest, not less than 25, we will give

10 Gold Dollars!

For the fifth highest, not less than 15, we will give

5 Gold Dollars!

The lists to be sent in by the 1st day of February, 1859, and the cash, at our regular advance rates, in every instance to accompany the names. The names may, (and we would prefer this course) be sent to us as fast as obtained. A faithful account will be kept and on the 1st of February the names of the successful contestants will be announced, and the Premiums paid.

Now go to work, if you would win a prize. It is a "free fight," and we invite all to pitch in.

Governor's Message.

The Message of Gov. Bragg will be found in to-day's paper. It is a plain, business like document, exhibiting the condition of the public affairs of the State in a clear and forcible manner. It is well worthy, and will no doubt receive, an attentive perusal by every citizen of the State.

☞ It will be seen that both of the Senators from west of the Ridge are on the Internal Improvement Committee, Gen. Edney being Chairman. It is the most important Committee of that body. From the positions assigned our Senators, we are hopeful as regards our Railroad interests, and shall look with a great deal of solicitude to the action of that committee.

State Printer.

On the 16th instant, Messrs. Holden & Wilson, of the Standard, were elected State Printers. The vote stood—Holden & Wilson 104; J. W. Syme (of the Register) 46.

Election of U. S. Senators.

We are gratified at having it in our power to announce the election of Hon. Thomas L. Clingman and Hon. Thomas Bragg to the United States Senate. The former for the unexpired term of Judge Biggs, and the latter for the fall term from the 4th of March next.

North Carolina may well be proud of two such representatives in the Senate of the United States. Their election will give unalloyed satisfaction to the people of the State at large. No two men enjoy more of the public confidence, or share more largely in the affections of the popular heart.

An Unhappy Man!

Todd Robeson Caldwell, the Commoner from Burke, said last summer that his principal reason for wishing to go to the Legislature was to defeat Mr. Clingman for the Senate; that he could not *die happy* unless he accomplished that object. Well, Mr. Clingman had the full benefit of Todd's opposition, and yet he is elected. Now, unless the "gentleman from Burke" was mistaken in his premises, he is bound to die unhappy. Poor fellow! Our bowels yearn over him. But may he not yet be saved? Let him renounce his political heresies, and repent of his innumerable sins, and he may at least, like Cæsar, die decently.

Prayers.

On the second day of the session of the Legislature bills were introduced into both houses, providing for the opening of the sessions each day with prayer. The House very soon agreed to have the prayers; but the Senate was startled by the proposition as if a bomb shell had been thrown in among them. Some of the members are evidently not much accustomed to prayers, and were frightened almost "out of their propriety" at the bare mention of it. They wrangled over it two or three days, and one grave Senator declared that if all the clergymen in the city were to be invited to pray, alternately, (as the bill provided) they would have the Catholic Priest saying prayers, among the rest, and he'd never stand that, he wouldn't—leave the Chamber first. Pious soul! Wonder if he isn't a K N.? Almost any body's prayers might be of service to *him*. Another was opposed to praying without singing. Another didn't want to be prayed for without paying the preacher, and they had no authority to vote away the people's money for that purpose.

It was agreed, finally, that the Senate should be opened with prayer every morning, Mr. Ashe giving notice that he should introduce a bill at the proper time to pay the preachers. Our Senator, Gen. Edney, who participated in the debate, uttered a volume of truth when he said "no people ever prospered without the blessing of God."

☞ Hon. W. K. Sebastian has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Arkansas, now in session.

☞ The South Carolina Legislature met in Columbia on Monday. Both houses were organized on Tuesday by the re election, in the Senate, of Hon. James Chesnut, of Kershaw, as President, and Gen. William E. Martin, of Charleston, Clerk, and A. D. Goodwyn, Reading Clerk; and in the House of Representatives, by the re election of the Hon. James Simons, of the Charleston district, as Speaker, and Col. John T. Sloan, of Pendleton, as Clerk.

A Significant Toast.

The Chicago *Democrat* says:

"The friends of Judge Douglas had a grand jollification Saturday evening at the residence of Colonel McCook. The leading toast was, '*The united Democracy, and the success of the Charleston nominee.*'"

The *Democrat* also says, that Senator Douglas will give the administration a hearty support the coming session of Congress.

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATE.—The United States Senate—which convenes in December, 1859, and ends on the 4th of March, 1861—will be constituted politically as follows:

North'n democrats,	9	South'n Oppo,	2
South'n Democrats,	28	North'n Oppo,	25
	37		27

☞ A Tennessee paper has hoisted the names of Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Washington Hunt, of New York, for Vice President.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC TREASURER.—Daniel W. Courts, Esq, of Rockingham, was on Wednesday last re-elected Public Treasurer by the joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly. Mr. Courts had no opposition.

☞ The Danville (Ky) Tribune, of Friday last, notices a sale of two hundred mules, one year old last spring, by Hon. A. G. Talbott, for $30,000, or an average of $150 a head. The mules were extra fine—about three fourths of them mares.

ALABAMA SCHOOLS.—From the report of the Superintendent of Schools for Alabama, we learn that the aggregate number of schools taught during last year was 2,262; number of pupils 80,013; average number of months taught 6 1-5; average number in daily attendance 39,887; total cost of schools $532,835 11.

"B. S. Buckley."

In the Raleigh Register of 10th November, there appeared a communication over the above signature, and dated at Franklin, N. C. It assails the Hon. T. L. Clingman in the most coarse and vulgar language, while "B. S. Buckley" labors to make it appear that *he* is entitled to all the credit of the recent discovery and measurement of the high peak of the Smoky Mountain. The article is well calculated to create in the mind of the reader the impression that it's author has not the capacity to measure a mountain, or a peck of potatoes even, correctly.

The gentleman characterises some of our statements "untrue." We have purposely refrained from noticing the matter until we could procure the proof to show conclusively that "B. S. Buckley" is entitled to *no credit at all* for the measurement of the mountain—that he was totally ignorant of its locality and height—that he was of no kind of service to the party who visited it, except to assist in eating the provisions—that Mr. Clingman had entire control of the whole matter, and paid all the expenses of the trip, including *Buckley's individual expenses!* The proof is now at hand, in the shape of a letter from Dr. Samuel L. Love, member of the House of Commons from Haywood county. The letter of Dr. Love embraces a certificate from the Hon. B. M. Edney, Senator from this District. These documents, coming as they do from gentlemen of high position, and well known to the people of this section of the State, will effectually settle the question in controversy. Let "B. S. Buckley" digest them as best he can. We predict that they will effectually work off all the mountains that are in him!

Here are the documents. Read them.

From the Standard.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 20, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—There appeared lately a communication in the *Register*, signed by S. B. Buckley, attacking Mr. Clingman, and making some mention of me as connected with the transaction referred to. As I am cognizant of the principal facts, I desire, as a matter of justice to Mr. Clingman to explain them. During the Court at Waynesville in June last, Mr. Clingman informed me that he expected in the course of the summer that Prof Guyot would go with him to measure the Smoky Mountain, and was speaking about the proper person to go along, and mentioned especially Mr. Robt. Collins. I afterwards apprised Mr. Collins of his purpose, and had his promise to go along as guide. All these things occurred three months before I ever saw Mr. Buckley. As Gen. Edney's name is mentioned in Mr. Buckley's article, I requested him to state what he knew in relation to the matter, and received from him the following reply:

RALEIGH, Nov. 20th, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I would state that some weeks before I ever saw Mr. Buckley, Mr. Clingman told me that he was expecting Professor Guyot to arrive at Asheville, and that they were going to measure the Smoky Mountain, which he thought higher than the Black. He also spoke of having once been on the Smoky, and of the situation of what he considered the highest peaks of it, which he had seen when on a point a little to the right of the gap, through which the road at the head of the Oconaluftа River passed. He spoke particularly of the matter, because he asked me if I would not like to go along, which I agreed to do, as I had once passed through said gap myself.

Afterwards, and about the first of September, he returned home, after being away about a couple of weeks, and was making some enquiries as to where Prof. Guyot then was, who had gone off to the Black Mountain some days before.

I accidently met Mr. Buckley at the Eagle Hotel, in Asheville, and was introduced to him, and learned that he had lately returned from the Black, and had some knowledge of Professor Guyot's whereabouts. I told him I wished to know, because Mr. Clingman had returned last night from Virginia, with the expectation of meeting Professor Guyot, in accordance with a previous appointment to go with him to measure the height of the Smoky Mountain. Mr. Buckley then asked me where Mr. Clingman was. I told him he was at Gudger's Hotel, over the hill, and that I was going in that direction, and would introduce him if he desired it. He replied that he would like to see him, and we went over. I introduced him to Mr. Clingman, saying at the same time to him, "Mr. Buckley has just gotten back from the Black, and can give you the information you seek as to Prof. Guyot." Mr. Buckley then stated that he had not been able to see Prof. Guyot—that he had gone North. Mr. Clingman thereupon expressed his regret, and said that he had expected Prof. Guyot to have gone with him to the Smoky Mountain, which he regarded as higher than the Black. Mr. Buckley then said that he believed the mountains south of Pisgah higher; likewise said he had been on them in the spring, and had brought a barometer from New York to measure them. Mr. Clingman said, though they were not in his opinion as high as the Smoky, yet they were high mountains, and ought to be measured; and said if Mr. Buckley chose to go with him, they would measure the Smoky first, and then the others also.—He then described particularly those peaks of the Smoky which he regarded as the highest, and spoke of the best way to reach them; he also said he had a barometer which he would get Mr. Gudger to observe, and that Mr. Wm. McDowell had another which he had placed in his possession to observe for the Smithsonian Institute, and that he would speak to him to notice it particularly while they were absent.

He said further, however, that they ought to have a barometer stationed at Waynesville, and that Prof. LeConte had one at Flat Rock, and that he thought he could be induced to go out for that purpose to Waynesville. He spoke of writing to LeConte by the mail which was to leave that night; whereupon Mr. Buckley said if Mr. Clingman would furnish him a horse that he would ride up and see him, while he was getting ready to go, as Mr. Clingman had already stated that he had so many letters to answer, that it would be a couple of days before he could start on the excursion. The horse being furnished, immediately, Mr. Buckley rode off.

I was also particularly struck by another part of the conversation. Mr. Clingman remarked, that he would endeavor to get one of Major Turner's spirit levels, which would aid them in determining to some extent the heights of such mountains, as they might not find it convenient to get on. Mr. Buckley said he had gotten a spirit level from Green at the same time he obtained his barometer, and that Green told him he could measure a mountain with it when it was in two or three miles of him. Mr. Clingman asked what kind of a level it was; on Mr. Buckley hesitating in his reply, he asked if it had a telescope and tripod for it. Mr. Buckley did not seem to understand the meaning of these words, and some explanation was necessary to enable him to do so. I afterwards asked him why he wanted Mr. Buckley to go along, remarking that he could not be of any use, as he seemed to have little or no knowledge of such subjects. Mr. Clingman replied that that made no difference, because his barometer would be of service, and that he himself would make the observations necessary. As to what Mr. Buckley says as to my having given him directions to the highest points of the Smoky, he is wholly mistaken. I had in fact never seen them, having only once passed along the road, which goes through the gap, at the head of the Oconaluftа, and from which, I understand, and you are well aware, the higher peaks are not visible. I am confident also that Mr. Buckley only spoke of going to the mountains south of Pisgah, and in the conversation with Mr. Clingman, manifested no knowledge whatever of the Smoky Mountain.

Very respectfully yours,
B. M. EDNEY.

Dr. S. L. LOVE.

It will be seen that Gen. Edney explains how Mr. Buckley came to accompany Mr. Clingman. It so happened that at the time referred to, my brother, Col. Robt. Love, was at Asheville, and at the request of Mr. Clingman, invited Mr. Buckley to take a seat in his carriage, and conveyed him to Waynesville. While there, Mr. Clingman asked me to join the party, and also requested me to furnish Mr. Buckley a horse to ride to the Smoky, which I did. We went to Mr. Collins's, on the Oconaluftа, and from thence immediately to the highest peak of the Smoky. Our movements were entirely under the direction of Mr. Clingman. He spoke frequently of the route to be taken, and described the situation of the highest peak as well as of the others. Mr. Buckley did not pretend to have the slightest knowledge on the subject, but followed, without one word of objection, Mr. Clingman's direction in all respects. I also recollect perfectly well that when we were on the highest Peak, Mr. Buckley expressed the opinion that it was not so high as the mountains to the south of Pisgah, and which he was expecting to go to. In fact, he then did not believe it to be as high as other points of the Smoky which we could see. On the day following, when we were getting pretty near to the point which we visited in Tennessee, Mr. Buckley said, "I saw this mountain last spring when I was in Tennessee in search of plants." Mr. Clingman thereupon expressed his surprise that Mr. Buckley should not have seen that it was a very high mountain. He replied that it did look high, and that he asked Judge Peck how high it was, and that he said it was three thousand feet high, and that supposing the Judge knew, he thought no more about it. This statement was several times referred to by Mr. Clingman as a matter of amusement. When on one occasion Mr. Buckley spoke of having passed down the Tennessee river some fifteen years previously, he said that he was then looking for plants, and so low down in the valley, and so far off from the high parts of the Smoky, that he did not see them. In fact he must then have gone through the range of the mountain more than twenty miles west of the highest peak. He, during the whole route, exhibited the most complete ignorance of the localities we went to, and frequently manifested surprise at the scenes presented. He not only did not profess to have any knowledge of the Smoky range, but it was obvious from all that occurred, that he had none whatever, with the exception of his remarks above given as to his conversation with Judge Peck, and it was only when we were getting on that point in Tennessee, and were speaking of its position, in Sevier county, at the head of little Pigeon, that it seemed to strike him that this was the mountain he must have seen the spring before. When we were on the highest peak, Mr. Clingman expressed in strong terms his regret that Prof. Guyot was not there, and I was surprised to hear Mr. Buckley say that he was glad that Guyot was not along—that if he had been there, he would have had the credit of measuring the mountain.—I noticed that Mr. Clingman always adjusted and observed the barometer himself at each place of observation, and sometimes when he proposed to make them at certain points, Mr. Buckley would say, "oh! never mind, this is not as high as the Black," On such occasions Mr. Clingman said it was nevertheless desirable to ascertain the prominent points, without regard to whether they were higher or lower than the Black, and seemed anxious to explain to Mr. Buckley the importance of frequent observations at short intervals. He said that Prof. Guyot thought it necessary to take observations at short distances from each other, to ascertain the temperature of the air correctly, &c. Besides, directing all the movements of the party, Mr. Clingman paid all the expenses incurred during the eight or ten days of the excursion, including the compensation of the men employed to carry the camp equipage, provisions, &c., and also Mr. Buckley's individual expenses until our return to Waynesville.

It is also proper that I should add that Prof. LeConte, who remained at Waynesville to observe the stationary barometer, uniformly declared, both at Asheville and in Columbia, as I have been credibly informed, that the measurement of the Smoky was undertaken entirely on the suggestion of Mr. Clingman, and that the highest peak should bear his name.

The publication in the *Spectator* of which Mr. Buckley complains, was made (according to the statement of the Editor) from information derived from Prof. LeConte, without any knowledge or intimation from Mr. Clingman, as I have the best reasons for believing. In fact, the Editors of that paper are known to be opposed to him, both politically and personally, and accustomed to have no communication with him. It is obviously unjust, then, that Mr. Clingman should be held responsible in any wise for its course. As to Mr. Buckley's personal remarks against Mr. Clingman, I do not deem it necessary to make any reply.

As it may be a matter of interest to your readers, I also furnish you with an exact copy of a letter from Prof. LeConte, giving the result of the measurements made.

Very respectfully yours,
SAMUEL L. LOVE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 16th, 1858.

Hon. T. L. Clingman—

MY DEAR SIR: The following are the results of my calculations of the heights of the several peaks of the Balsam and Smoky Mountains, based upon the data furnished by the barometic observations of yourself, Mr. Buckley and myself.

BALSAM RANGE.

Nearest peak (Plott's peak,) south-west of Waynesville; height above the sea, 6,160 feet.

Jones' peak, south west of Waynesville; height above the sea, 6,312 feet.

SMOKY RANGE.

Highest peak (Clingman's peak;) height above the sea, 6,744 feet.

Next highest peak, height above the sea, 6,663 feet.

Third peak, (Mount Jackson) across the Tennessee line; height above the sea, 6,622 feet.

In relation to the *last* result, it is proper to remark, that inasmuch as in this case, the observations *were not* strictly *simultaneous* at the upper and lower stations, the resulting height may be slightly in error. The height of the highest peak of the Smoky, (Clingman's peak,) calculated by means of *two sets* of simultaneous observations, give results which do not differ from each other more than *one foot*.

Some degree of uncertainty attaches to the height of the "*next highest peak*" of the Smoky, arising from the fact, that an unaccountable discrepancy (amounting to 71 feet) exists in the several determinations of the height of the lower station above Asheville. I have taken the smaller numbers.

In all the foregoing calculations, I have, in accordance with Prof. Guyot's estimate, assumed Asheville to be 2,260 feet above the sea. Others have estimated the Court house to be 2,251 feet above the sea. If the latter is assumed as correct, all of the foregoing heights will be diminished by 9 feet.

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) JOHN LECONTE.

Free Negroes.

Col. Humphrey, of Onslow county, introduced a bill into the Legislature a few days since, providing for the removal of all free persons of color from this State, before the first day of January, 1860. The bill was referred to a committee.

Most of the Southern State Legislatures are now engaged in the consideration of similar bills. Verily Abolitionism is working out a deplorable future for the negro race.

☞ Rev. James Atkins, Agent of the American Bible Society, spent several days in our town during the past week. He brought the character and claims of the Society before our citizens on Sabbath last. What amount was realized in aid of its operations we are not informed.

☞ The following extract we take from a letter from a friend at Raleigh, dated 24th November. May we not hope to hear from him often?

"All of the committees have been announced, and I am happy to inform our western friends that their section is fully represented in the committee in which they feel the most concern. Both of the Senators west of the ridge have a place on the Internal Improvement Committee, and in the House they are satisfactorily represented by the member from Haywood and the member from Henderson. It is impossible to say what will be done for our section in the way of Railroads. Most of the Eastern members of both parties are pledged to their constituents against further appropriations on the part of the State; and some go so far as to oppose the removal of the restrictions from the Western Extension. However, if we can have concert of action on the part of western members, something may be effected. If not, everything will be at sea, as it was two years ago."

Standing Committees of the Senate.

On Finance—Messrs. Boyd, Bledsoe, Worth, Steele, Cowper, Leach, Mills and Flanner.

On Elections—Messrs. Steele, McKay, Blount, Miller, Gilmore, Taylor and Boyd.

On Banks and Currency—Messrs. Brown, Bledsoe, Thomas, Guyther, Carmichael, Reinhardt and Cowper.

On Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Turner, Bledsoe, Donnell, Pitchford and McDowell.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Houston, Donnell, Dobson, Gorrell, McKoy, Carmichael and Lankford.

On Literary Fund and Education—Messrs. McDowell, Steele, Cunningham, Walkup, Martin, Flanner and McDonald.

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Lane, Mills, Miller, Douthitt, Basnight, Davis and McDonald.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs Edney, Ashe, Thomas, Straughan, Ward, Gorrell and Blount.

On Claims—Messrs. Davidson, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Blount, Whitaker, Leach and Battle.

On Corporations—Messrs. Humphrey, Turner, Speight, Taylor, Williams, Dillard and Dobson.

Committees of the House.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Kerr, Bridgers, Smith, Dortch, Norwood, Outlaw, Ransom, Badham, Flemming, Hargrove and Todd R. Caldwell.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Bridgers, Morehead, Ripley, Hall of Rowan, McKay, Smith, Love, Costner, Meares, Higgins and Sparrow.

On Education—Messrs. Hill of Halifax, R. R. Bryan, Faribault, Forebee, W. F. Green, Taylor, Jones of Orange, Masten, Fagg, Pritchard and Windley.

On Claims—Messrs. Scales, Hall of Warren, Baird, Washburne, Bryan of Craven, Chambers, Burke, Henry, Faison and Purdie.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Dancy, Bullock, Gentry, Long, Masten, Hill of Stokes, Lewis, Gatling, Purdie and M. T. Waddell.

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Baxter, Barbee, Walser, Byrd, Dickson, Dockery, Tomlinson, Reeves, Parrow, Hester and Cox of Pitt.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Waters, Ripley, Banbury, Hutchins, Kirby, McCotter, Green of Chatham, Holdsclaw, Leflers, Brummell and Reeves.

On Private Bills—Messrs. Simpson, Lyon, Harrington, Gaither of Iredell, Moore of New Hanover, Reagan, Sparrow, Foy, Gardner, Morgan, Woodfin, Moore of Martin and Sanders.

On Slaves and Free Persons of Color—Messrs. Badham, T. R. Caldwell, Outlaw, Norwood and Dortch.

On Finance—Messrs. Fries, Morehead, Bridgers, Thompson, Leak, Haywood, Smith and Bryan of New Hanover.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Simpson, Dargan, Fagg, Withfield and Roney.

DIED,

In this town, on the 24th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. ALFRED CRAIG, aged about 40 years.

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

John Riggs, Tenn; Langdon Bowie, S. C.; A. H Suddeth, Morganton; Bowie & Guthrie, Tenn., with 600 hogs; T. J. Bush, Jr., Ky.; G. W. West, brother and servant, New Orleans; Mr. Blantin, Tenn; John L. Carson, Maryville, Tenn; J. W. Siler, Franklin; R. S. Siler, Franklin; L. H. Rogan, Knoxville, Tenn; P. M. Williams, Warm Springs; Mr. Robinson and 2 servants, Tenn.; Mr. Rhodes, Flat Rock; Wm. P. Fortune, Swannanoa; Sheriff Young, Asheville; John H. Murphy, Swannanoa; J. E. Burnet, New York; H. A. Melton, Knoxville, Tenn; Thomas Young, Swannanoa; J. C. Williams, Newberry, S. C.; A. Burgin, Swannanoa.

FAMILY GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of Every Kind,

and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low. Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as a Drug Stare.

SULLIVAN & PATTON.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

NEGROES TO HIRE.

A first rate cook, washer and ironer, 22 years old, an excellent servant, without children.

Two young girls, 13 years old, house servants, smart and active.

Will be hired on accommodating terms, for 4 or 6 months or longer.

Apply immediately, at

THIS OFFICE.

December, 2, 1858. 1J

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have every thing usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, Dec 2 1858.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1858.

John B. Allison and others,
VS.
Leonard Higdon and Samuel Higdon.

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendants, Leonard Higdon and Samuel Higdon, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, commanding the said non resident Defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity to be opened and held for the county of Jackson in the town of Webster, on the third Monday in March 1859 then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of Complaint of J. B. Allison and others, or the same will be heard exparte as to them.

Witness; Allen Fisher, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in September, 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence.

ALLEN FISHER, C. M. E.

Dec. 2 1858. 6w Printer's fee $6.

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can compare in cheapness and variety with that now on hand at

J. A. PATTON'S.

What Might be Done.

By C. Mackey.

What might be done if men were wise—
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother;
Would they unite,
In love and right,
And cease their scorn of one another?

Oppression's heart might be imbued
With kindling drops of loving kindness.
All knowledge pour,
From shore to shore,
Light on the eyes of mental blindness.

Oppession, warfare, lies and wrongs,
All vice and crime might die together;
And milk and corn,
To each man born,
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect,
In self respect,
And share the teeming world to-morrow.

What might be done?—This might be done,
And more than this, my suffering brother—
More than the tongue
E'er said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.

A STONE EATER.—They are exhibiting a man in New York—that grand head quarters of the wonderful, as well as horrible—who eats nothing but paving stone! Here is the placard that stares passers by of the show room:

"The wonder of the nineteenth century!—Mons. Guiset, the great stone eater. This wonderful man eats nothing but paving stone, pebbles, rocks, &c., for his breakfast, dinner and supper. He will swallow a number of large rocks in presence of the audience. He lives and subsists entirely on the above food, drinks nothing but water, and has perfect health. Physicians cannot account for this unparalleled living wonder."

THE RIGHT SORT OF MISSIONARIES.—A Missionary in the Creek Nation, writing to the Southwestern Baptist, says:

There are but two white Baptist preachers sent here as missionaries, both in feeble health, and so delicate are they, that if welded together they would make but one small shadow. We need at least two others with large bones and brains—men who can take hold of the world without gloves, and who can stand the most sudden and extreme changes of weather.

REMARKABLE FATALITY.—A few years ago a negro living in Cynthiana, Ky., was accused of murder. Soon after the negro was killed by a white man named Morrison. About a year ago Morrison was killed by his brother-in-law, named Whalan; and Whalan himself was killed recently by a man named Phillips. Who is to kill Phillips has not been determined.

STRETCHING THINGS.—An impatient Welshman called to his wife, "Come, come, isn't the breakfast ready? I've had nothing since yesterday, and to-morrow will be the third day!" This is equal to the calling of the stirring house wife, who roused her maid at four o'clock with: "Come, Bridget, get up! Here 'tis Monday morning. To morrow's Tuesday, next day's Wednesday—half the week gone, and nothing done yet!"

Heavy Robbery.

TOLEDO, Ohio, November 11.

The safe of the Wabash and Western Railroad Company, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, was robbed last night of $20,000, in Illinois and Wisconsin notes.

Human Life.

"Our life is but a winter's span;
Some only breakfast and away;
Others to dinner stay, and are all fed;
The oldest man but sups and goes to bed;
Large is the debt who lingers out the day;
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.

A RUMINATING PEOPLE.—The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* says that the amount of tobacco chewed in the Circuit Court room in a day, during the criminal term, is estimated at 25 lbs. The reader may believe this if he chews.

CHEAP.—The New York Post says a Connecticut doctor has offered to sell Mayor Tiemann a receipe to drive the cholera out of New York for $1,000.

The Columbus, Ohio, Statesman says "the ceremoney of marriage will lose half its terrors if the number of divorces continue to increase."

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, to prevent the use of any Latin phrase in any of the Legislative acts of that State.

CLINGING TO THE WILLOWS, &c.—An old maid, speaking of marriage, says it is like any other disease—while there's life there's hope.

The Illinois Journal asks if we can throw any light upon kissing? We don't care to; the thing is just as well in the dark.—*Prentice.*

The light that must guide us in every step of our progress is the Bible.

It snowed five hours at Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday.

The best antidote against melancholy is occupation.

The most valuable riches is contentment.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair. N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton. B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton. M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Compan.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,

Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.

Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee,
Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.
A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. M. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Milliams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. H. Selby, *ex officio*,
John R. Williams,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.
A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned having purchased the property known as the Dunlap house, has removed from his old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, and may now be found, permanently located, one door East of the Jail, and facing the

Public Square.

He has in store, and will keep constantly on hand, a large and excellent assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES.

Cakes, bread, crackers, fish, cheese, candies, cigars, tobacco, snuff, &c., always on hand.
Call and see, at the new stand.
M. L. DOYLE.
August 26, 1858. tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,

Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made *BOOTS & SHOES.*

BLACK MOUNTAIN!

THE subscriber having leased for a term of 5 years the Black Mountain property, takes pleasure in notifying the public that the

MOUNTAIN HOUSE

will be opened to-day, August 27th, for the accommodation of visitors. Every possible arrangement has been made to ensure the comfort of guests. Attentive servants and good fare may be confidently expected.

He would advise all persons visiting the Mountain to start early from Asheville, so as to reach the Mountain House before night, get a refreshing sleep, and be prepared to enjoy the magnificent sun-rise view, from the highest point of land in the United States, East of the Rocky Mountains. T. T. PATTON.
September 2, 1858. tf
Spectator copy 4 weeks, and present bill to Sullivan & Patton.

JUST RECEIVED.

WE have just received, and offer for sale, large lot of Rio and Laguyra

Coffee, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Soda, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pearl Starch, Imperial and Black Teas, French Olives, Prunes, Citron, White Wine Vinegar, Pickled Salmon, Turpentine Soap, Indigo, Madder, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
July 29, 1858.

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE undersigned take pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, that they have formed a partnership, in the south end of Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business in all its branches. They have in their employment a practical Painter and Trimmer.

Those who have jobs they want repainted and trimmed, would do well to call. All work done at short notice. They flatter themselves that their work cannot be surpassed in Western Carolina. Repairing neatly done at short notice, and prices as low as the times will permit, and cash not refused.

McGREGOR & TRIPLETT,
South end of Asheville.
July 15, 1858.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

WE have on hand and are opening just the articles that Farmers need, consisting in part of

Axes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Mattocks, Brice Hooks, Sickles, Grain Cradles—superior article—Shovels, Spades, Forks, Garden Plows, Hatchets, Saws, Trace Chains, Horse Collars, Rope, &c., &c.

Builders will find locks, hinges, screws, axil pullies, sash cord, nails, and a general assortment of building materials. All of which, for cash or to prompt customers, we will sell on reasonable terms.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, April 15, 1858.

FANCY TRICKS.

GO to Aston's and see his new and varied collection of fancy articles, just opened, and going off at rapid rates, and figures to suit the times. October 28.

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200 REAMS Cap, Letter, and Note Paper, just received and for sale, at ASTON'S.

TO THE LADIES.

WE respectfully invite the ladies of Asheville and the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of prints, colored muslins and lawns, jackonets, swiss, medium checked embroidered and dotted muslins, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c. At Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel.

W. H. JACKSON & CO.

DONE SO SLICK
That Asheville is Bound to Shine

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard, will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.
Asheville January 28, 1858.

A. WINTER'S

MULAY SAW-MILLS.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the public to call and see the *MULAY MILL*, now completed by M. Patton, Esq., on the Swannanoa, five miles above Asheville. Any information about the above mills, or machinery for building them, can be obtained of Mr. Patton, of Asheville, or A. Winter, at Due West, S. C. A list of prices for said machinery is left with Mr. Patton, and any order through him will be promptly attended to. Persons wanting information or machinery can also address me.

A. WINTER, Patentee.
Due West, S. C., Sept. 30, 1858. 6m*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.
March 20, 1856.

R AYER'S Cathartic Pills,
(SUGAR COATED,)
ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.
Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER.—Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.
Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.
GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
AND SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J. M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Whole sale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.
June 17, 1858. 1y

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE interest of the

Citizens of Asheville
And the surrounding Country, to buy

GOODS

Of us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's old stand opposite Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.
W. H. JACKSON & Co.
April 1, 1858.

ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.
March 25, 1858.

---

50 *BUSHELS No. 1 CORN MEAL* and a fine lot of *FLOUR* for sale at W. H. JACKSON & Co's.
April 15, 1858.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing Cans and Jars are just the thing for preserving Fruit of every description. For sale by *W. H. JACKSON & CO.*
Asheville, June 3, 1858.

MACCARONI,

Potash for making soap, Table Salt, Coxe's Refined Sparkling Gelatine, &c., &c., for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 19, 1858.

---

450 Yards Choice Country LINSEY, just received, and for sale cheap by W. H. JACKSON & CO,
Sept. 23.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 7, 1856.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country producetaken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

Result of the Panic.
SPRING STOCK
FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as "*the panics*," ASTON "*is himself again*," and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

Stock of Pure Drugs and MEDICINES,

and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line, guaranteeing the same to be *pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

Persons Purchasing

Drugs of him, may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses, and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the

BRICK CORNER

immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted in all the various branches of his profession, and on terms perfectly reasonable and satisfactory.
March 25, 1858.

A *FINE LOT OF CARPETING* Rugs, Mats, &c.

FOR SALE

at Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel, by W. H. JACKSON & Co.
Asheville, April 1, 1858.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN, DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.
April 3, 1857. tf

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness: a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.
For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Cancers and Scrofula Cured.

One Hundred and Thirteen Cases Cured Last Year, 1857.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that may wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of *DR. CLOPTON'S* wonderful remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, progress, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.
August 19, 1858. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
May 20, 1858. 1y.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.
Franklin, April 15th, '58.

T. W. MURRELL,
COLLECTING AGENT,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.
Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

Molasses, Molasses.

Manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, Esq., for sale by the gallon or barrel, by SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

THE most extensive assortment of Boot and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

1858. 1858.

Summey, McDowell & Co.

Would call the attention of a discriminating public to their extensive assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS.

Embracing every article usually kept in this place, and selected in the Eastern cities by Mr. D. F. Summey, well known for his judgment in catering for the tastes and wants of this place.

Ladies and gentlemen will find every thing they require for making comfortable and adorning the outer person. For cash we will offer inducements. To long winded customers, we have but little to offer. Pay, either down or promptly at the end of the year, is what we aim at, and all such customers will find it to their interest to give us a call and buy some of our pretty goods.

We deem it unnecessary to enumerate our goods. All we will say is, that our stock is the best one in the town, and the best west of the Blue Ridge, in the State.
September 30, 1858.

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House:
RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.
March 25, 1858.

ANYTHING you want, usually found in village stores, for sale cheap, by SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.